

Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY JAMES H. RAWSON, M.D., of the Connecticut Medical Society.

These Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues in all weak and debilitated constitutions, and in all of complicated complaints for common ailments and fall fevers, such as *intermittent fevers, Agues, long continued fevers, dysentery, &c.* They are also a very pleasant and common use, and where they are known have taken the place and superseded the other bitters in public houses as well as in families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills. Great sale and increasing demand for these pills for these twelve years past, by their intrinsic worth. They have proved early efficacious in *Billious and Yellow jaundice, Head Aches, Dysentery, Bilious Colic, &c.* very great demand and high esteem in these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to use them; the purchaser is requested to see that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the head) is affixed to each bill of directions, to avoid writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Itch Ointment. Certain and safe application for that distressing complaint called the ITCH. Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills for Family Physic.

extraordinary celebrity these pills have, the universal demand for them and efficacy they are held by medical men of the highest repute, are sufficient testimonials of their worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of biliousness, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight days in cases of indigestion, headache, dyspepsia, in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsies, &c., and a liberal use of our anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate stages has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Aromatic Tooth Paste. The scourge in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise kills all disagreeable smells from the breath, generally arises from febrile gums and decayed teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly recommended by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Worm Powders. A medicine which for efficacy and safety is without parallel. The most authentic proofs and respectable authorities of its purgative virtues, and surprising effects, in all cases of worms, may be seen in the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Cooley's Vegetable Elixir Or Cough Drops.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, &c. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Cooley's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50 cents a box.

Cooley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture and Vials; a few choice Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof violins of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madras Cherry wine; black bottles in hog-heads; ground in oil; and a few barrels of Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the wholesale.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

[No. 1601.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A Variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Martteller, v. M.

A constant Trader.

For LIVERPOOL, direct,



The substantial, fast sailing SHIP

William & John,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant. For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. 120th

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cafes of Bagging, brown Rolls, H-Mans, Oznaburgs, Platillas, and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,



The schooner HENRIETTA,

In complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6. 121



WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Lawson & Fowle.

April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf, New-York prime Beef and Pork. Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels New York prime and cargo BEEF Hyson Skin and } TEAS Souchong Ruffa DU K, and A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by DAN'L MURCATROYD.

May 6. cu

TO RENT,

And possession will be given the 20th May, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situated on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, Grocer. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or John Adam.

May 3. co

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Abandoned, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

ANegro Man, named Reuben, Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, and well known about town.

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3. d

Wanted Immediately, A WET NURSE. Apply to the Printer.

May 9. d6t

CHARLES BENNETT, Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres Waitcoating, Dimothies, India jeans Cotton Kerseymeres, Granddrills & Nankeens Silk, Cottons and thread H. fiery—among which are a few dozen of extra size. Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves White and colored Cambrics, Sarsenet do. Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed

Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—amongst the latter a few dozen Superfine White

Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons

Silk Cordes, Canbie Buttons, Artificial Wreaths and Flowers

White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 3.4. and 6.4 Shawls

Leno and Cambric Worked Mullins

Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread

Best English Hats, Common do.

Nails, Hoes, Spades

Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. edrwc 2w.2aw1w

Colston and Turner, Have received from New York, and are now opening at their Linen Store, on Royal street, opp site Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

A. d. daily except.

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowls, Sheets, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Tea, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if necessary, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER

will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at 1x pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Michael Steiber to John D. Westcott and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situated on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal street 35 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6. d6t

Second Dividend,

IN the case of James Smith, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dime-tries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,

Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) co4w

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. co5t

A few copies of the American

Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

May 3. d

TUNIS CRAVEN, Has just received by the latest arrivals a band some assortment of SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—Colonade Mull Mullins Diagonal head and pequet ditto Cut gauze, jannaped and honey-comb do. Plain and figured Leno Pequet crape Plain cambric, jaconet and mull mullins Plain & colored hair-cord-ed cambric India & British book mullin do. do. handkerchiefs Leno veils Lace cambric and tam-bored mull shawls Honey-comb and imperial fatinet do. Undressed gingham, chintz and calicoes Silk and cotton chambrays Italian Mantuas Ribbands Italian sewing silk Silk and cotton hosiery

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London canisters and by the pound.

May 6. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac. Corning Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Schofield.

May 7. d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of Thomas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1697 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.

W. C. Seiden, }

April 22. d6t

THE Subscriber and possessor

of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner, the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Diggs, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Seiden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Diggs.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] d6t

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugar, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and fields Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and 100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

Cash, and the highest price given

for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

May 3. d

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to FRIDAY'S Sale, Chintzes & calicoes, cotton stripes, dimities, nankeens, flannels, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, cambric and jaconet mullins, &c. Philip G. Martteller.

May 14.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London.

A PARCEL OF SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,

Narrow cotton, tape stripes, and cambric dimities,

Cotton chambric, and chambray mullins,

Plain and figured Italian lawsters,

Plain jaconet and cambric mullins,

A great variety of fashionable fancy mullins,

shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veach & Co.

May 13. d6m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

JAMES PATTON,

Has for sale on board the William and John, lying at Conway's wharf,

503 sacks blown fait,

2500 bushels ground alum do.

1200 pieces stone ware,

2 crates assorted queens ware.

May 10. daw

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz,

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray, Mullins

3.8, 7.8, and 9.8 undressed Gingham

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambrics

Plain and figured Jaconet Mullin

India Book Mullin

White and colored Cambrics

Plain and figured Leno Mullin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Grapes and Lutesstrings

London Chintzes and Calicoes

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First chop Long Nankeens

Marcellies Jean and Mullinet Waitcoating

Brown and Scarlet Bandannoes

Real Madras Handkerchiefs

3.4, 4.4, and 8.4 Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Ruffa Sheetting

White and brown Sheettings

Superfine Cloths and Calicoes

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7.8 and 4.4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas, and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown Ralls

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks,

Waldron's Gait and Cradling Scythes

Wedding Hoes assorted in c. lks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. co

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store,

next door to Mill's Tavern; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

King Pyrrhus landed in Italy too late, after the Samnites had lost their spirit no less than their force. He proved an enemy worthy of Roman discipline and courage, yet he was unsuccessful.

When Carthage had fallen, Greece, the mistress of Rome in arts, her rival in arms and renown, fell an almost unresisting prey to Roman ambition. She fell with all her confederated republics, *as ours will certainly fall*, if France should continue to wield our factions, and our factions dispose of our government. For factions in a democracy are sincere only in their hatred and fear of each other. Whether the Jeffersons and Madisons stand, or the Randolphs and Monroes should rise in their stead, our rulers can have no patriotism. Their emulation is too fierce, and their objects of ambition too fugitive and too personal to allow them to take the views, still less to cherish the sentiments of statesmen. Old Rome had patriots, but who would expect to find them in the amphitheatre among the gladiators. Those who love power will seek it in the contest of party. The lovers of their country will be found, nursing their griefs and their despair, among the discarded disciples of Washington.—To return from this seeming digression, Rome availed herself of the divisions of the Grecian republics to subjugate them all. Affecting a zeal for their liberty, she offered her alliance, and the allies of Rome, like those of France, were her SLAVES. The Greeks joyfully aided Rome to conquer Macedonia, and Philip, the Macedonian king, was employed against Antiochus called the Great, the Syrian monarch. Egypt was too base to make any resistance, but submitted to tribute, as quietly as we do.

Franco has achieved her purpose; the struggles of liberty are over, and the continental nations of Europe are now sleeping in their chains.

Yet we are infatuated enough to think America a hiding place for liberty, where her assassins will not seek her life, or an impregnable fortress that would protect it.

distance preserve us? With eight hundred ships in the department of the Thames distance would be nothing to Bonaparte. He could transport an army of sixty thou-

100

But our myriads of militia might defy the world in arms. — Excellent hopes these! When Austria in vain opposes two hundred thousand veterans to the progress of Bonaparte, when Russia is repelled in the pitched battle of Austerlitz, when Prussia with its armies, complete in numbers and discipline, stands still, not daring to stir, and waiting to acknowledge Bonaparte conqueror; or to come more plainly to the point, when we see half a million of English volunteers, as formidable and as stiff in buckram as it is in the power of tailors to make uniforms, parading the coasts of Sussex, Essex and Kent, and yet trusting only to the vigilance of the British navy to hinder the French from crossing the channel—surely, when we see these things, we must be unwilling to reflect, or utterly incapable of reflection, if we can suppose that the array of the militia in the secretary's office would transplant fear from Mr. Jefferson's bosom into Bonaparte's.

Old Rome did not out number her enemies. Two legions each, of less than six thousand men; and as many of the Latin or other Italian allies made a complete consular army. Such an army routed the numberless forces of Mithridates and Antiochus. It cost the Romans more exertions to subdue Persæus, king of Macedon than to conquer all the east. His phalanx, of sixteen thousand men, was harder to break than all the million militia of the other successors of Alexander. Rome, by the perfection of her discipline, became mistress of the world.

Is there a spirit in our people that would supply the want of it in our rulers? Our total unpreparedness both by land and sea, to make even a show of resistance against an attack, is certainly not from the want of military means in the U. States, but from the dread of a loss of popularity if they should call them forth.

It is a thing incomprehensible, that even the childish babble of democracy is not dumb. Admitting the stupidity, admitting the baseness of the Democrats, yet without admitting that they are both stupid

and base in a miraculous degree, it is unaccountable that they should not see; in the victories of Bonaparte, the stride and almost feel the gripe of a master. If a storm should sink, or a fire ship burn the British navy; we should feel that gripe in a month. Gen. Turreau would quietly exercise all the authorities at Washington. Considering how tamely we give up our millions, no less than seventeen in two years, while that navy still renders America inaccessible to France, is any man alive so absurd, as to suppose that our subjugati-

With these irrefragable proofs of the fatal certainty with which the power of France would reach us, and of the onrushing terrors with which we should endure it, if France should rise in the British naval power, what comments shall we make on the sense or spirit of the non-interposition project of Congress, which though ineffectual for its purposes is intended to impair the force and resources of that navy? How deep and considerate will be our scorn and execration of the Armstrongs and Livingston's and Munroes, who, to make their slavery welcome to a tyrant's ear, have blended it with American invectives against that navy. We seem to be emulous of the spirit of slavery before we descend to its condition; as if we were resolved to merit their contempt, by an earlier claim and even by a juster title than their yoke. For as long as the British navy may triumph that yoke is not inevitable.

If we love our country as we ought, we cannot but wish that the conquered nations of Europe break their chains. We cannot but wish that Great Britain may courageously and triumphantly maintain her independence against France. But on this point what are we to expect? A military opposition on the continent of Europe has proved unavailing. Will France, now mistress of the land become mistress of the sea also, and establish her iron domination over the civilized world? This is a question of life or death to American independence and the awful decision is near.

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick Street, between King and Prince Streets, adjoining Mr. James Russell. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finished from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

One House and Lot, on Prince-
street, on the paved part, in the same neighbor-
hood; on which there is a well finished two sto-
ry frame house with every necessary back build-
ing; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet
front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small
ground rent. I will exchange the above men-
tioned property for lands in the western country,
or dry goods for the greater part of the payment
of this property. For farther particulars apply
to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.
May 2.

DEBATE
On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend
the secret journal, by inserting in
it the message of the Presi-
dent of the 6th Decem.

CONTINUED.

MR. KELLY. I did not expect to offer any arguments either in favor of or in opposition to the decision lately made, from which there has been an appeal; but as the

appeal there has been an appeal, but as that
 appeal has been made, I rise not for the
 purpose of going into any wide argument,
 or of accusing any set of men, but for the
 purpose of justifying myself and the vote
 which I shall now give, as well as that
 which I have given. It has been said on
 this floor with open doors that the reason
 of giving money was to prevent the neces-
 sity of raising a standing army; and that
 it was better to strengthen the arm of the
 executive with money than by a standing
 army. From this it might be inferred that
 the reasoning on the part of the minority
 went to raising a standing army. As I
 voted with the minority on this occasion
 I will briefly state some of the reasons
 which influenced my vote. It is not inor-
 der to say any thing relative to the confi-
 dential message, but it is perfectly in order
 to speak of the message delivered at the
 opening of the session; and I believe it is
 perfectly fair to say that there was no oc-
 currence between the 3d of December,
 when the public message was delivered,
 and the 6th when the confidential message
 was received, to change the circumstances
 in which we were previously placed. I
 shall vote in favor of the publication of this
 message as being the ground work of the
 proceedings we have adopted in secret. I
 wish it published that the public may judge
 whether those proceedings were consonant
 to this message or not. I should wish the
 public to see whether the part taken by the
 minority, or the measures of the majority
 are the most consonant with it. To enable
 the public accurately to judge, I think it
 essential that it should be published; as the
 executive branch of the government is pre-
 sumed to be the best acquainted with our
 foreign relations. The message of the
 president at the opening of the session spe-
 cially mentioned and designated Spain. It
 informed us that, "inroads have been re-
 cently made into the territory of Orleans
 and the Mississippi, our citizens have been
 seized and their property plundered in the
 very parts of the former which had been
 actually delivered up by Spain, and this
 by the regular officers and soldiers of that
 government." The message also advised
 us that something was necessary to be done.
 It said that some of these aggressions
 might perhaps admit of a peaceable reme-
 dy, but that others could be met by force
 alone. That message, it will be allowed on
 all hands, called loudly for some efficient
 measures on the part of the government—
 for taking against Spain, if not a hostile,
 at least a defensive posture; and I will
 undertake to say that nothing which has
 occurred in secret tended to inculcate the
 propriety of a different course; nor could
 there be any thing, for the one message so
 quickly followed the other, as not to allow
 time for any intervening circumstances.
 What followed? A report of a committee
 stating the aggressions of this power to be
 of a most atrocious nature; not recom-
 mending a war to check the rising growth
 and prosperity of the country, but recom-
 mending that a certain number of troops
 should be raised at the discretion of the
 president of the United States, to repel the
 insults that might be offered, and to chastise
 those who offered them.—This measure
 appeared to be proper in itself, and it
 appeared likewise to be recommended by
 the tenor of the message. It appeared to
 be the more necessary, as we had information
 of the collecting of a considerable force
 in the provinces of Spain and at Pensacola.
 For these reasons it appeared to me desirable
 that such a force should be raised as the
 president might deem necessary. This
 was not creating a standing army—the num-
 ber of troops to be raised was to be left en-
 tirely to his direction. The resolution
 proposed is as follows:
 Resolved, That such number of troops
 not exceeding _____ as the
 president of the United States shall deem
 sufficient to protect the southern frontier

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE.

Mr. J. Randolph to amend
Journal, by inserting in
message of the President
the 6th Decem-
ber.

CONTINUED.

I did not expect to of-
fer either in favor of or in
opposition to the decision lately made, from
which an appeal has been made, I rise not for the
purpose of entering into any wide argument,
but for the purpose of saying myself and the vote
of my constituents, as well as that of the
people of the State, in support of the measure.
It has been said on
open doors that the reason
why was to prevent the neces-
sity of a standing army; and that
the strengthening the arm of the
country was a money saving measure.
This it might be inferred that
on the part of the minority
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that a certain number of troops
raised at the discretion of the
of the United States, to repel the
might be offered, and to chase
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sured to be proper in itself, and
likewise to be recommended by
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ber to be raised was to be left
his direction. The resolution
is as follows:
That such number of troops
as may be necessary to protect the southern frontier

of the United States from Spanish inroad
and insult, and to chastise the same, be im-
mediately raised.

It has been alleged that the militia
would have been competent to defend the
frontier. But this could not prevail on
me to abandon the measure, as I could not
think it proper that the militia, even if
competent, should be forced out into so
unhealthy a service. The resolution em-
braced no other idea but that the standing
force in that quarter should be strength-
ened. I considered this safe and proper, to
make provision for cases which might
arise. I could not believe that the militia
would be competent to defend the country.
They are too remotely situated, and the
country too sickly; and the only just cal-
culation was that they would have found
their graves there. It was not contended
that a large army was necessary; but that
it would be requisite in case Spanish troops
should be superior to ours, to raise a few
recruits.

These are the reasons that induced me
to vote for the resolution. I had others.
We were informed of the necessity of
having additional land batteries, of putting
our ports and harbors in a state of defence,
and of building an additional number of
gun boats. If these measures were carried
into effect, I thought, as militia would
not be competent to these objects, it would
be requisite to have an addition made to
our troops. Under all these circumstances
I was in favor of empowering the presi-
dent to raise a small number of troops.
But while I was in favor of this measure,
I was as strongly opposed, as any man on
this floor, to any thing like a large standing
army. I will never consent to such a mea-
sure without an urgent necessity for it.

I was opposed to the measure adopted
by the house on many grounds. It appeared
by the report of the secretary of the
treasury that there was not in the treasury
more than a surplus million of dollars. I
considered it improper, when we were
threatened from every quarter, to lay a
magic hand on the two millions appropri-
ated, to anticipate the receipts of revenue
by a million of dollars, and thus drain the
treasury when money might soon be want-
ed for the most urgent purposes.

I was opposed to it on other ground. It did
not appear for what purpose it was to be applied.
It is true, I heard one gentleman say it was in
correspondence with the secret wishes of the Pre-
sident, but I could pay no regard to that declara-
tion. We had before us no communication either
public or private, which declared that it was ei-
ther with Spain or France that the negotiation
was to be carried on. Nor had we any reason for
entertaining the idea that the two millions, whe-
ther they are gone or not, would make one far-
thing difference. It was necessary for me, vot-
ing on this occasion, to see the necessity and pro-
priety of the measure. We had been told in the
message of the President that the negotiation
with Spain had come to an issue, & that issue was
not favorable. But we had received no infor-
mation that Spain was disposed to adjust her dif-
ferences with us respecting boundaries. We had,
on the contrary, different intimations. Neither
had we any intimation that the contemplated ne-
gotiation would be agreeable to Spain, or to the
President of the United States. Was it then
proper for the House or myself to vote for appro-
priating two millions of dollars for the Lord knows
what, when it neither appeared from any com-
munication from the President or from any other
official source, to be desirable. If we had had
such an intimation from the President, what secu-
rity was there that the negotiation would have
been made; and I am inclined to believe that I
should have been opposed to its having been en-
tered upon. What gave rise to the first purchase?
The right of deposit stipulated by treaty to us had
been refused. It is well known that a considera-
ble number of vessels came down the Mississippi,
from their peculiar construction could not
reach the ocean; and thence resulted the necessity
of a place of deposit. The refusal of that right
first gave rise to the idea of a purchase. We got
possession of New Orleans and of the river, and
found ourselves also possessed of a strip of land on
the other side of it, after having thought we had
purchased West Florida; and when I find instead
of this, we have been swindled out of our money,
I am unwilling to negotiate again, and
give away the public treasure.

Even after this shall have been done, it will
be extremely easy for France or some other go-
vernment to raise a difficulty, and claim an addi-
tional sum for its adjustment. Was it not believ-
ed on the part of our government, that we had
made a fair purchase, not only to the Red Bravo
in one direction, but to the Perdido in the other?
I had another reason against this measure. I
thought this an improper time to accomplish it.
Having already got the navigation of the Missis-
sippi and the Island of New Orleans, I thought
it most advisable to delay the negotiation till a
general peace, when we might make an engage-
ment with Spain as an independent nation, and
have some assurance that the nation which fold
would be able to guarantee the country. On
these grounds I voted in favour of the resolution
reported by the select committee, and against the
measure adopted by the House. I have thought

proper to assign these reasons, that all may un-
derstand the grounds on which I voted. And
this consideration will justify me voting to give
publicity to the message, that the public may
see what is the ground work of the measure, we
have taken. I wish the nation to see whether
that message recommended taking the ground
which we have assumed, or that which we claimed
to take. (To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Foreign Intelligence.

Since our last we have received our regular
files of London papers down to the evening of the
26th of March, inclusive, and Lloyd's lists of
the 25th, from which we make a few selections
for the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of this eve-
ning. The London Sun of the 25th, ob-
serves; "Lord Holland, it is said, is about to
depart to Berlin upon a mission of great impor-
tance. An order has, it seems, been given for a
frigate to be in readiness to convey his Lordship
and his suite to Cuxhaven."

London, March 25.

The Dutch papers contain long details from
Naples, from which it appears that the Prince
Royal and prince Leopold occupy in Calabria,
with 17000 picked troops & a numerous levy en
masse, a formidable position near Lago Negro,
where they are determined to make a stand.
The galley has attempted to pillage Naples be-
fore the entrance of the French, but were subdu-
ed after a sharp action by the Police and armed Ci-
tizens.

Some of the ships in the Bay, which were not
out of reach of the batteries when the French
entered Naples, were forced to strike their flags
and turn into port. It is added that almost
the whole convoy, on board of which was em-
barked the royal property, has been forced back
to Naples by a gale of wind.

March 26.

Whilst Murat is to be created a prince of the
German Empire, and perhaps an Elector, Prince
Louis Bonaparte is mentioned as the future sove-
reign of Holland. Some letters are said to have
been received from the Hague, stating, that he
was expected there on Monday last—that Schim-
melpennik was to be immediately dispossessed
of the office of Grand Pensionary, and that the
new form of government, which had been ar-
ranged for some time, will be declared without
loss of time. These intended changes have, it is
added, produced universal consternation and dis-
satisfaction throughout Holland. The funds have
fallen from ten to twelve per cent.

Bonaparte, though he is evacuating Germany
is pouring his troops into Italy; they are to be
concentrated in and near Venice. From the Hal-
cyon's Nest, it has been called, built on the
waves of the Adriatic, and rocked into deeper
and deeper repose by the tempests which for more
than twelve centuries devastated Europe, but
wrecked at last in the storm of the French revo-
lution; from that little spot, the asylum of
freedom, when the fled from the destroying Alti-
ta, Bonaparte meditates what in France will be
called the deliverance of Greece, and in England
the subjugation of Turkey.

Liverpool, March 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Tuesday night, 6 o'clock. Mr.
Whitbread and others, brought up a paper
from the house of commons, the contents
of which were, that the commons had ta-
ken into consideration the answer of Hen-
ry lord viscount Melville, and that he is
GUILTY of the charges laid against him,
and that the commons are ready to prove
the same. Upon the chancellor reading it
from the woolsack, lord Fitzwilliam
rose to make a motion that Henry lord vi-
scount Melville be heard at the bar of this
house, which being agreed to, he further
moved that the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock
in the afternoon, be the time for the trial
of Henry lord viscount Melville at the bar
of this house.

Lord Grenville moved the thanks
of the house to admiral Duckworth, the
officers, seamen and marines, for their
gallant behavior on the 16th of February,
in taking and destroying five sail of the
line, being the whole of the French fleet in
the West Indies, which was carried, nem.
dis.

In the house of commons, Mr. Grey
made a similar motion, which was agreed to
in like manner.

The gentlemen who intended to bid for
the loan waited on the chancellor of the
exchequer this morning, to ascertain the
amount of the loan and the terms upon
which the biddings are to take place on
Friday. We understand that the amount
of the loan is to be twenty-two millions;
18 for Great Britain and 4 for Ireland. Of
the latter, 2,000,000 are to be raised in
England, and 2 in Ireland. The contract-
ors are to receive 100% consols, and the
biddings to be in the reduced. The first
instalment is to be paid on the 15th of
April.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

CONGRATULATION.

We do, with great pleasure, congratulate
the public of Massachusetts, and all the
friends of virtue and patriotism, in the U.
States, on the certainty of the re-election,
by a majority of the people of this com-
monwealth, of his excellency Caleb Strong,
as their governor. [Boston paper.]

The London Morning Chronicle of the
3d of March has the following interesting
article; it is said to be the substance of
the remonstrance presented by Mr. Mun-
roe.

"The remonstrance presented by Mr.
Munroe to this government states, that he
had flattered himself that he should have
had an early answer to his former remon-
strance. But the subject, he says, has be-
come the more important, by the continu-
ance of the same policy, and the frequent
seizures which are still made of American
vessels, places him in a state of great re-
sponsibility. He adds, that the more he
reflects on the subject the more he is con-
vinced it is contrary to the understood
law of nations, and equally repugnant to
the agreement between the two govern-
ments, in respect to the commerce in ques-
tion.

By the law of nations, as settled by the
most approved authors, no other restraint
is acknowledged on the trade of neutral na-
tions, with those at war, than that it shall
be impartial between the latter; that it
shall not extend to articles deemed contraband
of war; nor to the transportation of
persons in military service; nor to places
actually blockaded or besieged. Every
other commerce of a neutral with a
belligerent is lawful, and every other re-
straint by a belligerent on a neutral unlaw-
ful.

The list of contraband is well defined as
are also the circumstances which constitute
a blockade. The best authorities have un-
ited in confining the first to such articles
as are used in war and are applicable to
military purposes; and require to consti-
tute the latter the disposition of such a force,
consisting of stationary ships, so near the
port, as to make it dangerous for the ships
of a neutral power to enter it.

The vessels condemned were engaged in
a commerce between the United States and
some port in Europe, or between those
states and the West India Islands, belong-
ing to the enemies of Great Britain. In
the European voyage, the cargo consisted of
the production of the colonies. In the voy-
age to the West Indies it consisted of the
goods of the power to which the colony
belonged, and to which the ship was des-
tined. The ship and cargo, in every case,
were the property of American citizens;
and the cargo had been landed, and the du-
ty on it paid, in the United States. It
was decided, that these voyages were con-
tinuous, and the cargoes were condemned
on the principle, that the commerce was
illegal.

These seizures are incompatible with
the law of nations, as above stated; they
involve no questions of contraband or
blockade. On what principle then can
these seizures be defended? On principles
laid down in a series of orders issued by
the British government in 1793, 1794,
1798. By the first of these orders, all
commerce between neutrals and enemy's
colonies is forbidden, though the other
orders afterwards a little relax this rule.
In support of those orders it has been urg-
ed, that as colonial trade is a system of
monopoly in peace, neutral powers have
no right to participate in it in time of war,
and that belligerents may interdict it, al-
though allowed by the parent country.
But does it follow, because a parent coun-
try in time of peace monopolizes the whole
trade of its colony, that in time of war it
has no right to regulate at all; on the con-
trary, that that right passes to the bellige-
rent. If this doctrine was sound, it would
certainly establish a new and singular mode
of losing and acquiring rights. But are
not in every state the colonies a part of her
domain and do they not continue so until
they are severed by conquest? The right
of regulating trade rests in the state over
its whole territory, and no distinction can
be taken in reason between different parts
of the same state. But neutrals have a
right to trade with colonies in as ample an
extent as the mother country will allow it.
The right depends not on the chance of
war, nor on the will of the belligerent. If
the orders of the British government allud-
ed to contained the known law of nations,
there would have been no occasion for any
of them, nor could they have varied from

each other, in the manner in which they
do so vary. I now, says he, proceed to
show that the decisions are contrary to the
agreement between the two governments
on this subject. By the order of Novem-
ber, 1793, some hundred American ves-
sels were carried into port and condemned.
Those seizures were submitted to com-
missioners, who condemned them and
awarded compensations, which G. Britain
has honorably paid. It is impossible not
to consider what passed on that occasion,
but as an adjustment of the present prin-
ciple, and until the case of the Essex, not
one American vessel engaged in this com-
merce had been condemned, although fre-
quently met with by the British cruisers.
In Robinson's Reports, page 368, it is
clearly established by the learned judge of
the admiralty, that an American has a
right to import the produce of an enemy's
colony into the United States, and to send
it afterwards for the general commerce of
Europe; and that the landing of the goods
in the U. States, and paying the duties,
should preclude all further questions upon
the voyage.

Lord Hawkesbury afterwards, in a com-
munication of the 11th of April, expressly
stated the same thing—that the produce of
the colonies might legally be imported into
the United States, and from there into
the mother country; and the produce of the
colonies and the manufactures of the mo-
ther country might find their way to each
other by this circuitous route. He com-
plains, that after this understanding be-
tween the two countries—that this opinion
should be departed from in the case of the
Essex, which served as a signal for the
British cruisers, and that since that time
above fifty American ships, engaged in this
commerce, have been carried into British
ports, and are detained. He complains,
that Britain gave no intimation of an inten-
tion to change her conduct on these points.
He adds, that he makes this communica-
tion in hopes of a friendly adjustment, not
only on this subject, but also in the other,
of impressing American seamen, which
he admits is a matter of peculiar delicacy,
by reason of the similarity of persons and
manners, and particularly from the identi-
ty of language with the two nations."

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	36
The 4 pound loaf	18
The 2 pound loaf	9
The 1 pound loaf	4 1/2

JOHN LONGDEN,

Clerk of the Market.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock, will
be sold at the warehouse above, for the benefit of
the undersigners,

1 cask HARDWARE, containing
White metal Cocks, Bed Screws, Sand Paper,
Coffee Mills, Locks, &c. damaged on board the
ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse.
Philip G. Marshall.

May 14.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain
Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,
&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-
tail, on the accustomed terms to punctual cus-
tomers.

May 15.

d3w

JUST LANDED,

From the ship NANCY, Captain PAINE, from
CHARLESTON,

30 bales COTTON, of superior kind;
With a quantity of
RICE and INDIGO.

For Sale, by

F. GILMAN.

May 10.

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public
in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING

ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also

A few bushels of ICE for Sale.

ON HAND,

Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds,
50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges,
Lemons and English Walnuts, Anisevies and
Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Muscadell
Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons,
and Sweet Meats, in boxes. Salad Oil and Lisbon
Balsam, 300 bottles Martinique Cordials, and
a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY,
as usual.

May 6.

eo3w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET.

RECEIVED from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen, I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad habits, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxation,
Inward weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Sexual weakness,	Obtinate gleet,
Fluorbus (or whites),	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with vi-

olence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old. Should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small may worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm for called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints: it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with towness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometime pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR-YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms; I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetters, rings worms, yan burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impairing that natural, insensible perspiration,

which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deductions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of PAPER HANGINGS, Of various figures and of the newest fashions. April 29.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

February 22.

PRINTER.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with stable House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to Thomas Cruse.

May 5.

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WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Coltraine Linens
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, in bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 cases best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt, April 30.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,

Of the large Importation.

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

25 bales Cotton,
25 pieces Rice,
10 bhd's. Jamaica Rum,
3000 wt. nice Bacon
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordecai Miller.

April 22.

JOHN G. LADD

Has just received

100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hog-heads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. We. India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogheads bright Virginia Tobacco.

April 30.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King Streets,

Where he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise received on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.

We do hereby certify, That Mr. A. Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, fully entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, John & Abm. Miller,
Daniel Go'd, John Bell,
Charles Brent, jun. Wm. Dowdson,
Richard Holliday, Geo. Reed,
Jos. Gamble, Alf. H. Porwell,
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant young, lively, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or 20 proved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 18.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALE

On every

WILL

At the

Corner of Pri

A Variety of

GROC

Particulars of wh

bills

All kind of good

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Philip C

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To

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the subscriber.

May 9.

GERM

A few bales

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Dowlas, for Sale, at

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May 6.

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April 22.

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WHO HAS

At his Warehouse

New-York pri

Alto, Southern Pa,

few pipes of old Cogn

February 12.

A GREAT BA

I wish to exchange

of LAND, in Fair

down county, for good

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18 miles from the City

Alexandria, and 2 fro

There are two teneme